

The Industrial Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Saturday, June 27th, 1908.

Punished by high initiation fees by the different craft unions, if a worker happens to change his place of employment, often prevented from making common cause with other workers of even the same trade because unable to pay these exorbitant fees, in some instances as high as \$500.00, an ever growing portion of the working class is turning against all kinds of unionism. This partly accounts for the views of otherwise militant workers that the day of labor's emancipation would come sooner if all unions would disappear and be smashed; they center all their hopes on the agitation upon the field where with the least of sacrifice they expect to achieve the industrial freedom for all who toil, "organize politically" resounds in a thousandfold echoes their battle cry, "the industrial battle field must be abandoned."

Mistaken as is the idea, yet the evil effects of craft union teaching and methods are expressed in these tendencies.

It's true, the craft union movement is degenerating the working class into a class of organized scabs, scabs though often against their own will, scabs because the leaders have to guarantee security to the master class; scabs because they are fettered down by contracts, which they are compelled to keep inviolate for fear that the labor lieutenants would furnish other union men in the event of sympathetic action with other workers engaged in warfare with the employers of labor.

Hopeless, indeed, would be the outlook for labor's future, if craft unionism would be permitted to continue its havoc work among the toilers of this country. Those who look for the disintegration of such organizations as to be able to direct the activities of the workers into another field for battle, and combine their strength for the change of the system, through political action alone, will be sorely disappointed in the long run; for it is in the interest of the capitalist class that the institution, the craft union organizations, the strongest bulwark against the advance of socialism, be perpetuated as a safeguard for the capitalist class itself.

Wherever the workers, led by that glorious inextinguishable feeling of solidarity, combine their strength and tear down spontaneously the barriers that have separated worker from worker, the capitalist agents are immediately on the scene to thwart all efforts at coming together on the industrial and political field, and throwing out their baits here and there, giving sugar-coated concessions to this and the other portion—injecting their poisonous doctrines among a few; they are doing the bidding of the master class to destroy that confidence of the workers in the integrity and oneness of their class.

No, the capitalists will not let go that instrument on which they hold their tight grip, and if it were used for the object only of preventing the workers from coming together on the political field, as they know such a thing is impossible as long as the workers are divided in the shops.

The only redeemer will be found in the industrial union organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. Its propaganda and agitation strikes at the root of the evil; laying bare the methods by which the craft union movement is able to divide the workers and pit one portion of them against the others; it prepares the ground and implants new hope for a better future.

Showing up in glaring colors and in their appalling aspects all the atrocities perpetrated under the name of craft unionism, a duty which is imperative at the present time, proving on the hand of every day occurrences that such unionism is destructive and disparaging, the Industrial Workers do not nurse the idea that a working class cowed and discouraged by such methods can find a savior without efforts on their own part, without sacrifices, without a conflict between the old forms and institutions and the new.

But while the battle is unavoidable, it must be fought out for the best interests of the working class; unity will not be established unless the strong fortress of craft unionism is dismantled by the working class; and that can only be done by a working class organized on the basis of universal working class solidarity such as advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World.

BUYING OUT—WHOM?

Now at last we see the way a certain political party is going to expropriate the capitalist class as soon as the victory at the polls is assured.

Some of the "revolutionaries" shouted themselves hoarse for years, "we will confiscate,"—never explaining, however, how it was to be done. Others expressed it more diplomatically and asserted that the wealth created by labor will be redeemed to their rightful owners by legislation and judiciary enactments; the very conservative school, notably in Milwaukee, profess that the value of all property will be appraised and the present owners compensated in full, so that the Socialists cannot be accused of being unfair and unjust in their dealings with the present masters.

But all these propositions were problematical; it has to be demonstrated "en miniature" "HOW" it is going to be done, and we are convinced for ever that this is the only practical way how the problem will be solved.

To begin with; an army of rough toughs must be engaged to take possession of all means of production, and club everyone out of the factories who thinks he has a right to enter. Production being thus stopped, the values of these implements are depreciated, and being depreciated, the managers of the co-operative commonwealth can purchase them for a farthing; the former owners will be glad to get rid of dead stock.

Praised be they who have shown the way!

The managers of the Socialist Party are to be complimented on their proving, beyond a peradventure of doubt, that the taking and holding act can be done within capitalist society, gradually; you know it takes time for a good thing, but it's done with precision and with absolute safety for those managing the whole thing.

The Industrial Workers of the World, prior to the 1906 convention, had invested approximately \$4,000 in stock, office furniture, literature, addressing machine outfit, which alone was worth \$800, and other things.

On October 3rd, 1906, a band of ruffians, professional sluggers, were engaged to club everybody out of the premises who was marked by a coterie of unscrupulous fakirs. The Chicago Socialist and other papers had a previously inspired write-up of what had "not happened."

The slugging gang was praised and complimented for their bravery, and one voice from Denver shouted in a telegram produced in court, "Hold the fort; the Western Federation of Miners is with you!"

And this is the way the managers of the Co-operative Commonwealth propose to capture the forts of capitalist production. This concludes only the first act, let us see the next.

This act of October 3rd, 1906, depreciated the value of the goods for those who claimed to be the former owners; their stock in trade sank below par; and the managers behind the scenes waited only till the values had depreciated to that point that they could make a legal act of this expropriation by giving such compensation for the values that unused implement would yield.

This last act on the program was performed three weeks ago. For the sum total of \$250, all the outfit, THE STOLEN GOODS, of 148 W. Madison St., were purchased from the Mr. Chas. O. Sherman-Hannemann Co., by the managers of the Socialist Party, after said company had decided to disband, this time for good. The addressing machine is listed as being purchased for \$94.50 by the manager of the Socialist Party. Any worker who wants to figure out how much the manager of the Co-operative Commonwealth will pay in compensation to the capitalists for depreciated values, has an easy job. You may reckon that the expropriated capitalists, when Act II is accomplished, will groan and holler, "You are purchasers of stolen goods;" but the managers of the Co-operative Commonwealth will produce legal papers that they paid in coin and cash for real values, and any court will uphold their claim that the transaction was legal, fair and businesslike.

And the Industrial Workers of the World may groan and shout, "The managers of the Socialist Party are the purchasers of stolen goods, stolen with the aid of professional sluggers and detectives; with the silent assent of all those who viewed with alarm the powerful ascendancy of the I. W. W." But these managers can produce the papers which legalize this act of expropriating the former owners, by degrees, and in two acts, and any court will sustain them in their claim.

Thus, for the first time, it came to pass upon the American continent, that a political organization could successfully demonstrate "in miniature" how the change of an economic system will be accomplished.

Follow their footsteps, boys!

But what of Chas. O. Sherman, G. A. Kirkpatrick and all the other partners in those outrageous transactions? Of course, it was to be expected that they would not be left in the lurch by their former aids and allies in one of the most nefarious games ever played in the working class movement. Sure enough, members of the Industrial Workers of the World had the pleasure of meeting the two first named gentlemen in Socialist Party meetings, addressing the defenders of "neutrality" on the burning question of unionism, but the meager responses did not fill the purse of the gentry; so one nice day Mr. Chas. O. Sherman was seen haranguing in a church a crowd of Christian Socialists devotees, kneeling down, supplicating, praying, barking, sweating to find a responsive chord, for a few "extras." But even the Christian Socialists were not charitable enough; so Sherman, the fellow who claimed in his address to the second convention that the "ballot was a paper wad," turned in disgust to a new star of hope: William Randolph Hearst. Thus we behold that Chas. O. Sherman and G. A. Kirkpatrick, both partners in a game of fraud, are listed as strong supporters and stump speakers of the Hearst Independent League; Sherman engaged permanently by the Examiner to bark for "ballot box action" in behalf of the capitalist class. In Hearst's paper of June 18th, the names of both adorn the gallery of speakers for the greatest genius in our century, "William Randolph Hearst."

Here ends this tale! Ungrateful as were the Socialist Party managers, after Sherman and Kirkpatrick had played so nobly their part in Act I of the play; after receiving their reward by the cheap purchase of these stolen goods, they being the star actors in Act II, leave the heroes of the first act stranded on the isolate isle of oblivion, and courageously, as it behooves real heroes of a play, they mount a raft floating by, and driving with a swift current to the promised land of shelter for all those who prefer a good place at the manger to the well-being of that class upon whose shoulders alone they were able to rise.

A little further comment on the play and its infamous origin, and the curtain may drop—the performance is over.

To stifle the propaganda for revolutionary unionism, was a silent agreement between those who feared the day when the proletarians would find themselves in common accord, in perfect harmony as to what methods were necessary to accomplish the change from industrial serfdom to economic freedom. The working class, in complete control of all institutions, organized for the effective conflict on the industrial and political field of battle, would have repudiated all guardian and tutorship advocates. To prevent the consummation of such projects, it was necessary to conspire, not only in Denver, not only in Chicago, not only in New Castle, Pa., but at every place where designing politicians tried to fasten their grip on the working class movement, and use it, if possible, for purposes which were at variance with the first declaration of the Industrial Workers of the World, that "the economic organization shall not be affiliated with any political party." It was the revolutionary element organized in the I. W. W. which spoiled all the plans and designs of the few self selected.

Be that remembered for all times to come!

All those who stood loyal to the interests of the down-trodden, did not need the controlling and directing influence of any outside

organizations; the acts of the overwhelming majority of delegates to the second convention were inspired by an admirable sense of duty towards their constituents, wiping out all differences that seeped up as sojourners amongst party tactics, they stood in admirable unanimity together to repel the onslaughts of the combined enemies, thus brought together in ringing accord of ideas and plans the workers would not permit anybody to pose as self-elected guardian and oracle for the thousands, as much as a few might have desired to be placed in such a position.

It was the grandest, the most inspiring chapter in the history of the I. W. W. movement. And that the acts were not reflected throughout the country in similar manner as demonstrated at that convention, that those who are working and paving the road for a coming together, because striving and fighting for a common cause of the workers on the industrial and political field, although pursuing different roads in their advance, is not the fault of those who had forgotten past differences in their concerted endeavors to clear the ground and prepare the way for the constructive work, which necessarily must precede the last conflicts for complete emancipation of the wealth producers!

But let us forget! The Industrial Workers of the World have weathered many a storm, have gone safely through the breakers, the breeze of discontent ever more manifest among the workers is driving it over; it can not suffer shipwreck if it steers its course straight to the land where industrial freedom awaits the travelers; but the crew must be trained, and drilled, organized and educated. And 'tis now the time to join us in this task!

"THE TRAVAIL OF THE PROLETARIAT'S CONSTITUTION."

Leadville, Colo., June 12, 1908.

In the callow days of the propaganda, when there was some distinction as well as infancy in being a Socialist; when the original old-time "Revolutionists" were a majority in the fold; when the movement was clear and uncompromising in its "revolutionary posture;" in the days when all Socialists were intellectuals and all intellectuals were Socialists; when Comrade made a speech in the town of Leadville, under the auspices of the Socialist Party local, consisting then of seven members, in the court room of the local county court house. The seven or eight other individuals who helped swell the audience, only casually mentioned because they were town-loafers who came because they had no place else to go and left before the collection was taken up.

The vehement oratory of the speaker of the evening was interspersed now and then by slenderous references to the capitalist class, ending in a superheated appeal for the co-operative commonwealth. I have set down this short preface for the purpose of explanation—a use to which prefaces are not generally applied. In the peroration the comrade told us if we would cast off the yoke of our slavery and, boarding the 20th century limited, to rest in sumptuous ease, we must annihilate space; if we could view the world from the splendor as we approached the mountains whose rock-ribbed battlements pierced the azure blue; if we would gaze in mute wonder at the precipice on which our train labored up through the canyon, to emerge among the clouds where the sun-kissed and snow-capped peaks held solemn court in majestic solitude—to vote the Socialist ticket.

We were pleased. It sounded so good, and the next day being Sunday the comrade was the guest of all the other comrades at a family picnic where chicken, cake and other viands gave succor to the gall and wormwood of the competitive system. The first votes for Socialism seven in number, were cast in the town at the next election and this ends the preface, for I am now in the mountains. The prediction came true! I lost my ballot for Socialism then and I now find myself in the realm of those "sun-kissed and snow-capped peaks." True, I didn't come in the regal style described by the emancipator, but I am willing to admit for the sake of the movement that my vote for Socialism influenced me in coming much the same as a petty theft will land one in jail.

At the present writing I find myself doing time as a master in Leadville, a town which many wage slaves here and elsewhere are unable to make. Leadville, as a town, presents much the same appearance as does a goodly number of her denizens the next morning after. The once thriving town where metal was wrested from the earth to flow in a fabulous golden stream down the valley, has grown old and decrepit and wrinkled; the late panic has only added the decrepitude and farrowed deeper the wrinkles of the harlot; a harlot grown old, she was, before "October, '07."

An investigation of the mental and physical condition of the irrepresible class struggle in the vicinity of the Cloud-City has brought forth the astounding revelation that it, too, has become moribund and is rapidly succumbing to the general malady of dry rot. A visit to the local headquarters of the W. F. M. sustained this faltering suspicion. Introducing myself to the business agent, whose name I failed to remember, I was informed that there was nothing doing and a great many men were idle; that the men of the town who were working were "leaving"—a sort of cockroach business manner of abolishing the wage system. The W. F. M. have, so I was informed, about 650 members, but it is an "open camp." The smelter men are unorganized and I was informed by my friend, the business agent, or by whatever title he carries, that they were no good as they consisted largely of "furriners," called Bohunks out here.

On further conversation I was astonished to learn that St. John was a grafter; that immediately after the second I. W. W. convention "Vint" started out as an organizer for the S. L. P. and was the cause of all the trouble in Goldfield. Still further listening developed that Fred Heslewood was bug-house in the estimation of this member of the "stepping stone to civilization" organization. Would it be too much to expect Heslewood at least to publish a sworn affidavit denying this soft impeachment?

I was also informed that the "Sherman faction" still lived in the form of an organizer who, being equipped with the "regular credentials," signed by Chas. O., was en route to Marble, Colo., where a local union of the "Trautmann faction" existed, and which he hoped to induce to desert and pay dues to "Our President."

So far as a cursory investigation warrants a statement, one may say that neither the "political nor economic wing" of the proletariat has sprouted. One may go farther and say that the small crop of tail-feathers on the bird presents a bedraggled appearance.

True, the proletariat is here, but in the chaos of depression due to the ridiculous low price of silver, it sits around in a drunken stupor and watches the six street Irish whip the police force.

I don't know whether this will find its way into the columns of The Bulletin or not, but if it does its virtue must surely consist in the fact that it makes no reference to the political clause in the Preamble, neither does it add a scintilla of evidence as to whether prices, precede wages in advancing to a "civilized plane" or not.

I change scenery and masters to-morrow.

E. J. FOOTE.

P. S.—Canon City, June 14, 1908.—Upon arrival I found the chief inducement here to be the Colorado State Prison. If by any inadvertent miscarriage of "justice" I become incarcerated therein, I shall make good use of my small stock of hand books and the leaflets and address to Wage Workers.—E. J. F.

Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Open air meetings will be held by the Propaganda League as follows: Monday, June 23, at noon, corner Broome and Sheriff's streets, New York.

Friday, June 26, at noon, corner Carroll and Smith streets, Brooklyn.

Monday, June 29, at noon, at the Bliss foundry, Adams street, Brooklyn.

Monday evening, June 22, corner Second avenue and Tenth street, New York.

Wednesday evening, June 24, corner 125th street and 7th avenue, New York.

Saturday evening, June 27, corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets, New York.

Saturday evening, June 27, corner of Leroy and Hudson streets, New York.

Monday evening, June 29, corner of Second avenue and 10th street, New York.

Members and sympathizers are urged to be present at these meetings to assist us to carry on an agitation among the workers.

Locals in the vicinity of New York desiring to carry on a special propaganda among the workers of their particular industry will find the Propaganda League at their service.

Members and sympathizers who wish to offer their services as speakers or chairmen in any of the languages; who care to join our League, or who wish to assist us in any other manner, are urged to communicate with

H. Trauring,
742 East 5th St.,
New York, N. Y.

"POST OFFICE SOCIALISM."

Fellow Worker Robert W. Smith, a charter member of the textile workers' union of Lowell, Mass., sends us quite a lengthy account of the appalling experience, and the outrageous treatment he had to suffer while confined to the State Hospital of Massachusetts. Space does not permit of printing the story, but repeat only the statement made by Ben Butler, when Governor of Massachusetts, who said about that institution that it was "tanning the hide of the people." It's worse now than ever, and yet there are a few wretches who tell us that the control of such institutions by municipalities or states is a straight step towards "Socialism."

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

IS THE A. F. OF L. A PART OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

The Woonsocket Eagle Overall Co. of Rhode Island has its plant or shop organized in the Garment Workers Union A. F. of L. last fall. Who organized the union? Was it the men of women employees? Was it a representative of organized labor in the shape of an A. F. of L. organizer? Tull, tnt, don't ask such questions. You know well there's a label involved. The boss of the factory organized the workers. A foreman who is a brother to the boss was the main squeeze in getting the Eagle employees together. Wages or hours of toil were not considered—only the company wanted the label. An I. W. W. sympathizer wanted to affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World. The boss would have none of that; he hoped they didn't take him for a fool. He just wanted the union's label. To hell with the organization? The boss knew the difference between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. But the workers were not asked. They struck for a five per cent increase in the wages and a reduction of the workday by three-quarters of an hour. They won all their demands and supplemented their victory by firing the pets of the boss out of the union.

The concern went bankrupt. The panic was blamed as the cause. We know different. The middle class manufacturer could not get along without the label and the A. F. of L. And, of course, when workers insisted on squeezing five per cent out of the boss, they were no longer good union men in his eyes; they were damned Industrialists. It made no difference whether they affiliated with the I. W. W. or not.

The Knights of Columbus held a parade in Providence, R. I., last fall to celebrate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The Newport Military Band was engaged besides one of the local union bands. When all was ready and the paraders in the marching order, the Providence band (A. F. of L.) justly kicked. They would not play with the seab military band. The K. of C. parade committee wouldn't fire the seab band. The others left. What happened? The union band was fired for breach of contract by the courts. Had they marched in the parade they might be penalized by the Central Labor Union. Did the bandsmen get any sympathy? The carpenters and other A. F. of L. unions had a big blowout. Professors from Brown University, the mayor, P. J. MacCarthy and other snobs were the guests of honor, and of course did all the talking. Remember that Mayor MacCarthy was seeking re-election. The dinner over and the cloth removed, the speeches and toasts were of course the order. Everybody was toasted, from Spiked Club Teddy to Chief Seab Sammy—none were roasted except the poor union musicians. The professor said the good moral condition of the working people in general was due to organized labor. He (the professor) was glad to see there were little or no divorce cases among the workers. (Great applause.) Mayor MacCarthy called into the musicians and invited them in general for violating their contracts. He denounced them in all moods and tones. He jollied the others for not sympathizing with the musicians. He blarneyed the good, faithful union men in his glib Irish fashion. (Of course, the local clergy exorcised the musicians for their sacrilegious conduct. And the unionist out of all was that Mayor P. J. MacCarthy was re-elected by an increased plurality. The New York Central Federal Union cancelled the parade for the permit of the unemployed conference, when it was going to hold a demonstration in Union Square because the I. W. W. was a part of the conference. The C. F. U. of New York was indirectly responsible for the Union Square bomb outrage.

Some members of the I. W. W. bronze workers' union of New York were quite recently working in Philadelphia on the city hall. The A. F. of L. business agents wanted to fire the I. W. W. men off the job, despite the fact that the I. W. W. men were receiving more wages than the Philadelphia A. F. of L. men. The A. F. of L. men organized three or four demonstrations and requested the mayor of the city to drive them out of town. They argued that the I. W. W. men were not citizens of Philadelphia, that they were all foreigners, and that the Industrial Secretary of the Industrialists did not have his first papers, and that they were bad workmen and "scabs." The A. F. of L. made no pretense of proving their case. Friedrichs of the bronze workers' union speech and a challenge to the A. F. of L. bunch to debate the question of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. The A. F. of L. "leaders" could not even call off the other A. F. of L. men who were working on the building. Their stories were so fishy. I could give more examples of the dastardly work of the A. F. of L., but what's the use, when some pedantic dubs will write columns to prevent, I can gain no more ground. I can only say the A. F. of L. is a gigantic tool of the capitalist class. And that the A. F. of L. knows it.

PATRICK J. QUINLAN.

July 2nd, '08.

PAY ATTENTION! VERY IMPORTANT.

The next meeting of the New England local I. W. W. will be held Sunday, June 28, 1908, in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, Providence, R. I. All delegates should bring a report of the conditions in their respective locals, the number of members and their financial standing.

All locals must send delegates to this meeting, as it is important. B. F. RIVAIS, Sec'y, N. E. C. Board.

Get subscriptions for the "Bulletin."

ANENT PROTEST RESOLUTIONS.

Much bad blood was stirred up by the I. U. B. publishing certain controversial articles.

Advice pour in from all parts of the land for discontinuing publication of any debate, or anything that would touch on either of the Socialist parties or even the A. F. of L., and everybody and everything, they say, should be only for agitation and organization. All this sounds nice and reasonable to the superficial reasoner, but if we would give the matter a little more consideration we would soon find out that all that advice and all those protest resolutions are useless and sometimes even ridiculous.

Although not one of those who hold "the lighthouse of knowledge," I would like to argue my proposition. They say the Bulletin has no political party; but as far as I can remember, and as far as the file of the "Industrial Worker" and the "I. U. B." shows, there wasn't any issue but contained some attacks, or some sarcasms, against political party or parties, or at least against members of a political party. If nothing else at least Victor, who made Milwaukee famous, was always kept in the limelight. How is it that these protest resolutions were not made during these long three years? Where were those who want strictly propaganda matter in the Bulletin? Or are we to discriminate between parties, attack one and defend the other? It is a question whether you could ignore altogether certain institutions and parties. Something that is agitating almost all locals of the I. W. W. cannot but reflect itself in the official organ.

You cannot ignore attacks on the organization, one would not do his duty to the organization if he would pass by unnoticed the misrepresentations of the I. W. W.'s basic principle by some patronizing set of individuals who claim all the credit for the I. W. W.'s very existence.

They advise us to cut every discussion out, and confine ourselves to organizing. Organize what? Craft unions, political parties, what? Who should decide for us the road on which this, our organization, should travel?

Are we to hire lawyers and professors to do the job for us? Or is it to be left to those who hold the lighthouse of knowledge?

Had we acted on such advice would Sherman and his fellow grafters have ever been divorced from their graft?

While it is true that we can never do too much organizing, that the organization of the working class can never be consummated too soon, yet I am willing to go slower about it, rather than to do it under the leadership of outside leaders. The I. W. W. would not be a working class organization if it was captured by professionals or politicians.

I don't want to be understood to mean that the best, and only thing for us to do is to debate, what I contend is that we cannot, and we should not, stop discussing and debating. That is just as necessary as organizing.

Not long after the third annual convention of the I. W. W., one of the Executive Board members decided that the meaning of the preamble was settled for all time and consequently all discussion on that subject should cease. Just think of it! Didn't the Catholic Church decide that the earth was flat, and that all further discussion on the subject should cease?

Well, despite the orders, the discussion as to the flatness of the earth, or rather as to the meaning of the political clause, did not stop, but it rather grew until finally it burst the barriers, a-sunder and forced itself into the official organ of the I. W. W.

This and many other events that have transpired prove conclusively that you cannot force upon anyone a ready-made theory and you cannot compel them to swallow academic definitions.

Let those protestants rather resolve to do organizing instead of protesting, if they are so convinced that that is the best thing to do.

Every member of the I. W. W. is supposed and expected to be an organizer and an educator of his fellow wage-slaves. But by the simple fact of becoming members we don't acquire all the knowledge and wisdom (past and future) there is in the labor movement.

The educators themselves must be educated, and not by hired professionals who claim that they monopolized the lighthouse of knowledge, but by the collective wisdom and experience of the workers themselves.

And if in some cases we think that the official organ is not active enough for ordinary propaganda work, why, we have all kinds of other literature (in a variety of languages) that can be used successfully. The Bulletin should educate the educators to some extent.

We should never assume that we got to the end of knowledge and therefore stop further education. In the words of Dietrich, "If we could know of any one thing absolutely everything, then knowledge would be all and the subject nothing. Knowledge and nothing left to see! Then it would be like of yore when nothing was—and the earth was without form and void."

JOS. WAGNER.

R. D. R. No. 2, Edgewater, Cal.

ABOUT HANDBOOK NO. 2.

Received one of the booklets published by the Chas. Kerr Publishing Company, Industrial Unionism—"Means and Methods." It is just the thing for constructive work. It is high time for the industrial union movement to organize for action; I think we have had enough education on the philosophy.

I may be able to give you a few pointers for future articles on the subjects on those lines, so that the fellow workers may know how the "Saboteur" is used in the orange groves.

JOSEPH PANCOR.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST!

STATE POLICE FIND LOOT OF THE ROBBERS.

Believe Two Men Captured Are the Thieves; Diamonds Valued at \$1,000 Recovered.

Rawhide, Nev., June 16.—(Special to the Journal).—The State Police, after capturing the men suspected of holding up the stage between here and Schurz, have succeeded in recovering some of the loot. Today they brought into Rawhide several articles that were in the express box, including a pair of diamonds valued at \$1,000.

The State Police are positive they have the right men in Richard Bliss and W. W. Walters. They have information that Bliss was a man who, under the name of Maxwell, was sent to the Utah Penitentiary for the Mendocino robbery at Springville, Utah.

What would the "Journal," from which we reprint this news item, say, if they knew that one of the gang caught in the act was among the witnesses who, by his perjured testimony, helped to send Preston and Smith to jail? Fine company, indeed—mine owners with regular hold-up men; and the former know it, because every one of the witnesses against the two I. W. W. men was of the same caliber, as we will show by their past record in next week's Bulletin.

Politics make queer bed fellows! Indeed, but economic interests drive all robbers into one camp, where they establish their community of interest. And such an element is to destroy the I. W. W.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The I. U. B. is supported by the I. W. W. and should be published for the purpose of propagating the principles of Industrial Unionism, and

Whereas, In our preamble we have declared that the I. W. W. is not affiliated with any political party, and

Whereas, The I. W. W. is an economic organization whose purpose it is to organize and educate the working class to understand and act in accordance with the principles of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, and

Whereas, The managers of the I. U. B. have allowed certain political parties to use the I. U. B. as a means of airing their grievances, born of their connections with political parties, and

Whereas, According to our belief thought and animosity, thus delaying the work of building the Revolutionary Economic Organization of the working class. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Mixed Local Union No. 307, I. W. W., St. Paul, Minn., in regular meeting assembled, June 12th, 1908, do hereby earnestly protest against the use of the I. U. B. for such purposes, and we demand of the managers of the I. U. B. that they refrain from publishing in the I. U. B. letters of resignation from members of political parties, or any matter of controversial nature between members of political parties, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the managers of the I. U. B. for their immediate and earnest consideration and published by them in the I. U. B. Resolutions Committee.

W. E. McGee, Chairman.
Samuel Johnson, Sec'y.
Hans Cartensen, Fin. Sec'y.
(Seal)

WHEREABOUTS WANTED.

George Hoge of Local 178, I. W. W., is requested to send his address to John Terz, Ferndale, Wash.; Rural Route 2, Box 74.

What, then, is to be the framework of the Cooperative Commonwealth? Industrial Unionism undoubtedly, and it is high time that in our press, and standard literature, the organizing of the workers into Industrial Unions should receive a vigorous and not a lazy and unimpassioned treatment. As to "timing" when the time comes, the time has come now. Capitalism is crumbling and we are actively assisting in the disintegrating process.—From The Wage Slave, Hancock, Mich.

FACTS AND FICTIONS COMBINED.

At the Cross Road.
Busy Business Camp.
Hastleton, Wash., Up-to-Date.

I. W. W. Headquarters,
212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workers—Enclosed find P. O. money order for \$0.50 Many Dollars due General Headquarters per last bill, the balance of quite a few dollars and some sense to be applied in payment of literature, as mailed in a price list. Send the stuff as soon as possible.

Yours for the I. W. W.
IKE GELSTEIN,
Financial Secretary.

P. S. Enclosed find monthly report blank properly filled out, a list of orders, as per request in the I. U. B. and report of committee on maintenance of the I. W. W.

Also find copy of resolution adopted at the last meeting.

Enclosure.

Fellow Workers—At the last orderly meeting of Local Cosmopolitan No. 1908, the following resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting votes (Fellow Workers Block de Road and Her Splitter wishing to be recorded as voting against them) and ordered to be read at the opening of every meeting for the next six months.

Whereas, A critical period confronts the I. W. W. at the present time, in which actions expressed in dollars and sense must take the place of words, and

Whereas, The passing of resolutions

promising support and everything else under the sun, moon and Mars, is nothing but an invisible floating substance, surrounded by a lot of advertising, or a hole without doughnut around, serving no practical purpose to build up the I. W. W., and

Whereas, The industrial union movement is to-day confronted with opposition from outspoken enemies, as well as supposed and professed friends, and has other difficulties to encounter, mostly due to the present crisis, which can only be overcome by a united and concerted effort on the part of all loyal members and supporters, and

Whereas, The time has come to quit quibbling, and "interpretations" of what the preamble wishes to express, hairsplitting contests, but to follow up the previous agitation by systematic organizing de facto and not en papier, and

Whereas, We recognize the impossibility of conjuring funds out of the doughnut hole, but knowing that they are necessary to carry out the work of organization, printing the I. U. B., literature, etc.

Be It Therefore Resolved, That we, the members of Local Cosmopolitan, in an orderly meeting held in High Time, fully recognize and act on the spot in accordance with the needs and requirements of the hour, to-wit, that we remit at once our per capita tax and the full amount due General Headquarters for supplies, buttons, literature, etc., received to date, and pay in advance for all future orders.

And Be It Further Resolved, That from now on we will cultivate "the habit" of doing all that is going to help building up a bona fide working class movement, buckle down to constructive work at once and keep at it until our emancipation from the economic servitude has been accomplished.

And we would request all our loyal members and supporters, to rally around the banner of the I. W. W., and do all they can towards weathering the present storm.

And Be It Further Resolved, That if this is not done now, the Whereas may justly be translated into "We're Asleep" for remaining inactive at a time requiring immediate and decisive action.

By order of Local Cosmopolitan No. 1908.

MIKE O'REGON, Chairman.

A. YANKEE, Secretary.

SIGNOR ITALIANO, LABELLE CANKE.

DUTCHY KRAKOP, Committee.

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PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

[Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.]

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—

Address to Wage Workers \$1.50
The Textile Industry... 1.50
Food Stuff Industry... 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50
Address to Lumber and Wood Workers..... 1.50
Address to Street Car Workers 1.50
Address to Railway Workers 1.50
Address to Coal Miners 3.00

LEAFLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Address to Coal Miners in Italian 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in Italian... 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in Finnish... 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in German. 4.00
Address to Wage Workers in Yiddish. 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in French... 3.00
Address to Textile Workers in French... 3.00
Special address in Roumanian 4.00
Special address in Slavonian-Dalmatian ... 3.00
Japanese address to Wage Earners 10.00
For above send to I. W. W. Headquarters, 158 5th St., San Francisco, Calif.
For Story of a New Labor Union in Spanish send to N. C. Madsen, 299 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

English (per 100) \$ 5.00
Italian " " 5.00
French " " 5.00
German " " 5.00
Polish " " 5.00
Hungarian " " 5.00
Spanish " " 10.00
Finnish " " 5.00

Membership application blanks in Polish, per 100, 50c.
Membership application blanks with preamble in Slavonian - Dalmatian, per 100, 50c.

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN

Room 212 Bush Temple

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Order for Subscription Cards

.....190.....

Wm. E. TRAUTMANN, G. S. T.

Industrial Workers of the World:

I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin

and wish you would send me.....

Subscription Cards as follows:

Cards for One Year.....

Cards for Six Months.....

I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month.

Name.....

Street No.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

Member of Local..... I. W. W.

The Cards are put up in tabs of Ten, Half Year, 25c; Full Year, 50c.—and must be ordered according to.

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